

TO AUTHORIZE BONDS.

RIDER FOR ONE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Fight Between Silver and Bond Senators Is So Strong That It Will Be Impossible to Pass Any Independent Financial Measure.

Revenue Receipts Increase.
Washington correspondence:

There is a possibility of an effort to secure financial legislation in the Senate through an amendment of one of the appropriation bills to be acted upon by the Committee on Appropriations. A canvass of the Senate, which has been made during the past ten days or two weeks, has convinced the leaders on both sides of the chamber that the conflict between the silver and the bond men renders it next to impossible to secure the passage of any independent financial or currency measure. They have, therefore, quietly taken up this scheme of securing legislation by adding the necessary provision to one of the bills providing for the regular annual appropriations.

It is understood that the Republican Senators would not oppose an amendment which simply granted authority for an issue of bonds. They say that if it becomes absolutely necessary for the government expenditures and for the maintenance of the gold reserve, the Democrats can provide it by agreeing to a bond amendment without weighting it down with other questions, and that a majority of the Republicans will accept it in this shape, but will not permit it to go through if coupled with either silver legislation or the repeal of the State bank tax.

Representative McMillan, Chairman of the Ways and Means Sub-Committee, to whom the beer tax question has been submitted, intends seeing Secretary Carlisle to learn whether the Secretary considers an increase of the Government's revenues necessary. Mr. McMillan says the action of the sub-committee will depend largely on the Secretary's views. In the meantime it appears to be accepted among the tariff leaders of the House that there is no present necessity for any increased beer tax or an increase on any other internal revenue tax or customs duty.

Favors an Arbitration Commission.
The amended bill for the settlement of labor disputes by an arbitration committee has been reported favorably from the Committee on Labor with a few minor changes in verbiage.

"The national and State legislative bodies," says the report, "are not so constituted as to be able to give proper time to the examination of the industrial matters presented in this bill, nor are they made up equally of representative men, such as is proposed by this commission, nor are they non-partisan. This commission can hear, consider and recommend in a shorter time and with less expense for the best good of all than can be accomplished by a legislative body or in any other way. Congress is the proper body to authorize the appointment of such a commission, as it is composed of members coming from all parts of every State."

Appended to the report were letters of approval received by the committee from Samuel Gompers, John W. Hayes, H. C. Denning and J. H. Sovereign.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed the issuance of a patent on thirty acres of land embraced in the town site of Enid, Okla., and known as "McGuire's Addition to the Town of Enid," to L. W. McGuire. When the town site becomes organized as a municipality and proper proof is furnished to the department, a patent will be issued to the town for the remaining ten acres, to be maintained for public purposes.

The Interior Department has called for bids to be opened February 13 for furnishing a sheet metal ceiling and new copper roof for the Pension Bureau Building. The present appropriation is \$28,000, but Congress has been asked for an additional appropriation.

Increase in Internal Revenue.
A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows the aggregate receipts from all sources during the six months ending December 31, 1894, were \$81,847,564, which is an increase over the receipts for the same period of last year of \$8,910,971. The receipts for the last six months of 1894 and the increase or decrease in the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, \$48,836,336; increase, \$7,735,879.
Tobacco, \$15,157,649; increase, \$1,193,666.
Fermented liquors, \$16,600,377; decrease, \$117,166.
Oleomargarine, \$910,969; decrease, \$161,548.
Miscellaneous, \$342,242; increase, \$209,639.

Of these last receipts \$261,798 were from tax on playing cards.

The Secret Service officials have discovered a new photographic counterfeit \$10 silver certificate of the series of 1891, check letter B, J. Font Tiltman, Register; D. N. Morgan, Treasurer; portrait of Hendricks, small scullion emblem seal.

The patent issued to the Montana Mining and Reduction Company on a mineral entry for lands in the Helena, Mont., land district, involving the Ida, Emma, Cleveland, Dandy, Bismarck, Star, Saratoga, and Handy Lode claims, has been cancelled by the Interior Department. It is charged that the lands embraced were non-mineral and that the entry was fraudulent.

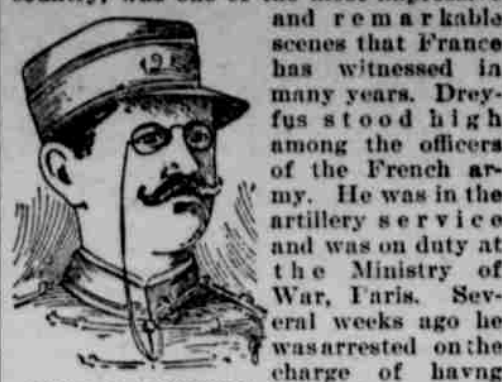
Ex-Banker T. E. Burlingame, who was brought to Springfield, Mo., from Oklahoma to answer to three new indictments for grand larceny, was put in jail, being unable to give bonds. There are seven indictments against him for receiving deposits in the Bank of Commerce while knowing it to be insolvent.

Near Marietta, fifteen miles from Ardmore, I. T. Rube Barr, a farmer, was called to his door at a late hour by three mounted men and before he could recognize them was shot dead. The murderers escaped.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Degrading a French Officer Guilty of Treason to His Country.

The degradation of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, convicted of being a traitor to his country, was one of the most impressive and remarkable scenes that France has witnessed in many years.



CAPT. A. DREYFUS.

Dreyfus stood high among the officers of the French army. He was in the artillery service and was on duty at the Ministry of War, Paris. Several weeks ago he was arrested on the charge of having betrayed important military information to the German embassy. This called forth protests from the German Government, but the protests were unheeded and a court martial, sitting in private, tried and found Dreyfus guilty. He was sentenced to be degraded from all military rank and honors and to be confined for life in a fortress.

The sentence was carried out on the parade ground of the Ecole Militaire in the presence of 5,000 troops and numerous civil officials and journalists. Dreyfus was taken before Gen. Darras and other officials in the center of the square, where the verdict of the court martial was read to him. Gen. Darras then addressed him: "Dreyfus, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the people of France we degrade you."

An officer then approached, took Dreyfus' sword and breaking it cast it on the ground. He then cut the buttons and insignia of rank from the uniform of the condemned man. Dreyfus cried out, "Vive la France" and protested that he was innocent. His voice was drowned by a roar from the crowd, 20,000 strong, in the Place de Fontenoy, shouting "Death to the traitor," and by an outburst from the officers of the reserve, crying, "Silence, traitor!"

After being stripped of the insignia of his rank the unfortunate man walked around each side of the square which was lined with soldiers. The latter exhibited deep emotion and many of them wept. After the march, amid cries of "Death to the traitor," Dreyfus was taken to the barracks gate and given over to the civil authorities for imprisonment in some fortress. The degradation produced a profound excitement in Paris, and, in deed, in all France.

RUINED FOR YEARS.

The Recent Frost an Awful Blow to Florida Orange Growers.

To fully appreciate the damage done by the recent frost in the Florida orange belt a Jacksonville correspondent says that a personal inspection of the groves is necessary. Dealers in the North cannot realize the extent of the damage, else they would not be sending, as they are, orders for supplies. The crop is practically ruined. Some fruit is being shipped North, but it is nearly all touched by the frost. I have been pretty much all over the orange-growing parts of the State since the frost, and I have yet to see the first grove that does not look as if it had been parched by a fire. The leaves on the trees are sere and yellow. An orange grove can easily be picked out from a long distance. The live oaks, palmetto, cabbage, palm and other such trees do not seem to have been affected. As they generally surround more or less orange groves, the yellow leaves of the latter, in comparison with the green of the others, make a striking contrast. In many of these groves few oranges had been picked. In others nearly all. The total crop was estimated by experts at 5,000,000 boxes, half of which had been gathered before the frost. The average price of these oranges to the consumers was \$2 a box. This would make a loss of \$5,000,000 on the 2,000,000 boxes that have been spoiled by the frost. One-half of this loss falls on the growers, the other half on the dealers and the transportation companies. I have met a number of growers who offered to sell the fruit on the trees at five cents a box. But they were unable to sell even at that rate.

The \$5,000,000 loss on oranges is by no means all. The young trees and many of the old ones have been killed. How great the loss will be in this respect will not be known until spring. H. S. Kilgore, an old resident of Waitland, says that he does not believe that more than one-third of the orange trees of the State will come out of the freeze alive. It will be possible to save time, he thinks, by cutting them to the ground and letting them sprout from the roots. But he expresses the belief that the budded trees of the finer varieties are killed to the ground. As to limes and lemons, he says that he does not believe that there are any live trees left. The pineapple plants in the southern part of the State are also gone. Tomatoes and other vegetables which are raised in large quantities for the early Northern markets are also killed.

Told in a Few Lines.

John Kilgore, aged 80, a retired farmer, of Bloomington, died of paralysis. He was born in Madison County, Ohio.

Five people were overcome by gas in New York. Two of them, Samuel Cohen, 22, and Jacob Scholtky, 16, may die.

One of the gas wells near Elwood, Ind., has ceased yielding gas and is now flowing oil at the rate of several barrels a day.

The call for help from the distressed mining districts of Ohio continues and several car loads of provisions and clothing are daily hurried forward.

In a sawmill boiler explosion at Risson, Ark., J. T. Sumner and Charles Valentine were killed. Ed Valentine, James McCullough, and Will Gray will die.

Chris Rogers was killed, Lewis Cash was fatally injured, and Mike McLaughlin was hurt by the falling of the false work of a bridge in course of construction over the Monongahela River at Homestead, Pa.

R. C. Outcalt, cashier of the late Capital National Bank, at Omaha, Kan., has been indicted by the United States grand jury for falsifying the books of the bank.

In a sermon on the power of the daily press at Allegheny City the Rev. J. H. Craig said: "Malign it, criticize it, tear it to pieces as you may, it is a Gibraltar of power in our national domain."

At a ghost dance being given by a party of Pawnee Indians on their reservation northeast of Guthrie, Ok., the mother of Chief Spotted Horse went too near the fire. Her clothes were ignited and she was burned to death.

CHICORA GOES DOWN.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

Owners of the Vessel Identify Debris Thrown Up by the Waves and Give Up Hope for the Safety of the Boat—Probably Crushed by Ice.

Twenty-six Men Drowned.

Wreckage, identified as belonging to the missing Graham & Morton propeller Chicago, was discovered in the ice off South Haven, Mich., proving without a question that the famous passenger boat, once the pride of Lake Michigan, has gone to the bottom. This settles the awful doubt that has been hanging over the fate of the vessel since she was first reported lost. By the sinking of the Chicago twenty-six lives were undoubtedly lost. The Chicago carried, including Captain Stines, a crew of twenty-five, and there is said to have been one passenger, Mr. Pearl, of the drug firm of Howard & Pearl, St. Joseph.

The list of those lost, so far as known, is as follows:
James R. Clark, clerk, St. Joseph.
Jesse Davis, porter, Benton Harbor.
Grant A. Downey, oiler, Detroit.
John Hodges, watchman, Baltimore.
Nate Lynch, cook, St. Joseph.
Robert McClure, chief engineer, Detroit.
James Malone, pantryman, Chicago.
Joseph Marks, wheelman, Benton Harbor.



STEAMER CHICORA.

M. W. Morgan, head waiter, Benton Harbor.
Joseph Pearl, passenger, St. Joseph.
Thomas Robertson, watchman.
C. D. Simons, first mate, Benton Harbor.

Ed Stines, captain, St. Joseph.
Ben Stines, second mate, St. Joseph, son of the captain.
A. Wirtz, second engineer, Detroit.
Eight deck-hands, names unknown.
Two firemen, names unknown.
One coal passer, name unknown.

Captain Stines, Mate C. D. Simons, Engineer McClure, Nate Lynch, the cook, and Clerk James R. Clark have families. The rest of the men are single. The anxious eyes of Lighthouse Keeper Charles Donoghue, at South Haven, which have for days been looking to the west over the ice-bound lake for signs of the missing propeller Chicago, with her human freight, were rewarded on Wednesday afternoon, by discerning several miles out specks that through the glass were soon seen to be pieces of wreckage. They were only specks, but to the mariner's quick eye told of the unquestionable loss of a vessel and all on board. The wreckage was about two miles out from shore, most of it directly opposite the harbor. The ice appeared to extend half a mile further out into the lake. Mariners at once organized a relief party to go out and investigate the wreckage. Captain Matthews, of the United States life-saving service, led the party of searchers that braved the wintry wind, blowing in their faces at a rate of upward of thirty miles an hour. The trip out from land was a perilous one, for the ice, while driven into a compact mass by the gale of the last two days, was still dangerous, and in places uncertain on account of its roughness and the liability of its breaking up.

Wreckage Found in the Ice.

After the two miles, which seemed to be ten, had been covered Capt. Matthews and his party came to a mass of wreckage imbedded in the ice, but apparently of a boat that had but recently met with disaster. There were a number of pieces that appeared to belong to the upper works of some large vessel, probably a propeller or steamer of some large line. Much of the wreckage was under the ice or water, which made it difficult to reach in order to closely describe. The men hunted around for pieces of the pilot-house, by which the name of the vessel could be learned, but they were unsuccessful. Portions of the wreckage were secured and carried back to the land, where experienced seamen who knew the Graham & Morton vessel identified them as belonging to the Chicago.

Among most of the seamen the opinion is that the Chicago has foundered. The discovery of the wreckage proves that she has at least lost her upper works, and those who know the vessel say that a storm severe enough to carry these off would be more than any vessel could stand, even though she be so staunch as the Chicago. They also state that the twenty-six men supposed to be on board are undoubtedly lost. If they did not go down with the vessel it would be impossible for them to have escaped in the teeth of the gale with the lake full of ice. Mr. Morton, of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company, and Clerk Hancock, who arrived at South Haven late at night, examined the wreckage, which they think without doubt belongs to the Chicago. Both expressed the belief that the Chicago is still afloat and perhaps disabled, and has lost a part of her upper works.

Helped to Dissect Her Husband!
Mrs. Dr. S. J. Kenfield arrived at Fort Scott from Denver the other evening and identified the body of G. W. Kenfield, who died suddenly in a chair in his room at the Interstate Hotel, as that of her husband, who was formerly a druggist at Galesburg, Ill. She assisted in a post-mortem examination of his remains to-night, and found the cause of his death to be a disorder of the stomach, which produced heart failure.—Kansas City Times.

An Expensive Fire.
A Moorstown (Pa.) man stored \$500 in bills in a stovepipe for safekeeping. He was, knowing nothing of it, started a fire in the stove.

An Old Church.
The First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn is celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization.

The less praying you do for the poor the better they will like it.

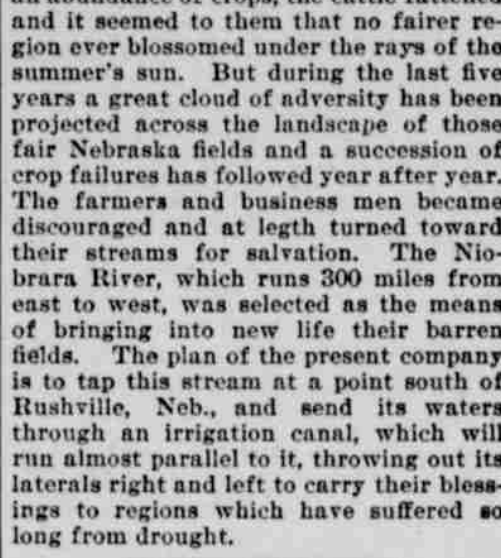
TO IRRIGATE 300,000 ACRES.

An Immense Canal to Be Constructed in Northern Nebraska.

One of the most stupendous industrial projects ever set on foot in Western America is now taking definite shape in O'Neill, Neb. A company composed of many of the leading business men of O'Neill has been organized for the purpose of constructing an immense irrigating ditch over 200 miles long, which will water over 300,000 acres of land and open up to settlement, cultivation and prosperity an area of country larger than Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000. To secure the capital necessary to undertake this great work the company is making contracts with the owners of real estate along the main line and its laterals stipulating for the payment of \$8 per acre in ten yearly installments for the construction of said canal and an annual water rental of \$1 per acre for the use of the water. It is believed the coming summer will see this great river of liquid prosperity pouring on its way to the homes and homesteads of Northern Nebraska and ushering in an era of prosperity and progress throughout all the region along its line.

Like many other of the world's great projects a rigorous necessity was its mother. The settlement of Northern Nebraska began fifteen years ago. In an incredibly short space of time several towns sprang up and thousands of acres were given over to the cultivation of crops. Up to 1890 prosperity smiled upon the hardy settlers. The fertile fields yielded an abundance of crops, the cattle fattened and it seemed to them that no fairer region ever blossomed under the rays of the summer's sun. But during the last five years a great cloud of adversity has been projected across the landscape of those fair Nebraska fields and a succession of crop failures has followed year after year. The farmers and business men became discouraged and at length turned toward their streams for salvation. The Niobrara River, which runs 300 miles from east to west, was selected as the means of bringing into new life their barren fields. The plan of the present company is to tap this stream at a point south of Rushville, Neb., and send its waters through an irrigation canal, which will run almost parallel to it, throwing out its laterals right and left to carry their blessings to regions which have suffered so long from drought.

MAN OF STRONG WILL.
Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, Nominated to Succeed Himself.
William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who has been nominated to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the term of six years, is



WM. E. CHANDLER.

the best liked and most bitterly hated of men at Washington. As a friend he clings close as a brother, as an enemy, he leaves no stone unturned to promote that which he considers right. He was born in Concord, in 1835. After acquiring a common school education he attended the Harvard law school, and was admitted to practice in 1855. For many years he was prominent in State politics, and in 1881 President Garfield appointed him Solicitor General, but the Senate rejected him. From 1882 to 1884 he was Secretary of the Navy. Since 1887 he has served in the United States Senate.

KNUTE NELSON WINS.
Chosen by the Minnesota Legislature to Succeed Senator Washburn.

Knute Nelson, three times a member of the national House of Representatives and twice chosen Governor of Minnesota, was elected United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1895. The vote stood: Nelson, 102; Washburn, 36; Donnelly, 13; Comstock, 9; Mitchell, 4; McCleary, 2; Lind, 1.

Knute Nelson was born near Bergen, Norway, Feb. 2, 1842, and came to America in 1849 with his mother, his father having died when he was 3 years of age, and after living one year in Chicago settled in Dane County, Wisconsin. He graduated from the Albion (Wis.) Academy. As a private and afterward a non-commissioned officer he served through the war in Company B of the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and served in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1868 and 1869. Removing to Alexandria, Minn., he served as county attorney in 1872, 1873 and 1874, and was in the State Senate in 1875 and 1876. He was a Presidential elector in 1880; was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress by 12,000 plurality, to the Forty-ninth Congress by 12,000 plurality, and to the Fiftieth Congress by 41,000 majority. In 1892 he was elected Governor by 14,620 plurality and re-elected last fall by a plurality of over 60,000.

The Way to Advertise.
The business houses of New York city are beginning to advertise the sale of American goods, drawing particular attention to the fact that they keep both English and American goods, so that people will not be compelled to purchase the foreign article. Here is a sample of an advertisement from one of the brightest business houses in New York:

English or American gloves—take your choice; there's little difference. Pay more for the English if you like. This about the American, however: They're made as we order 'em, and we order what we think you want—of course. More: We know just what they're made of, where they're made, and how. Your money back if you want it.

Nothing could be fairer than the above. Those foreigners and free-traders who want English gloves can have them and pay more for them, while the man who is an American and has the interests of his countrymen at heart can get a pair of American-made gloves and have the satisfaction also of learning where they are made, what they are made of and how they are made; and, what is more, get his money back if they don't suit. A house that advertises like this one is doing a fair and square business by American interests and it deserves to be patronized.

Ultimate Extinction.
The suggestion of the New England Tariff Reform League that its name should be changed to the New England Free-Trade League was made because its deluded members believe that the object of that league was "to free our trade." They evidently regard the recent defeat not as a denunciation of free trade, but rather because the former tariff bill did not go far enough in that direction. As the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says, "It is better to define issues sharply." We quite agree with this, and the more sharply free-traders define their issue the more overwhelming will be their next defeat, and the quicker their ultimate extermination.

Free Wool Results.
There has been an average decline of over 37 per cent. in the price of wool since President Cleveland's inauguration, and an average decline of over 7 per cent. since the tariff bill passed. The heaviest fall has been in merino wools, which constitute 75 per cent. of

CANADIAN CHEESE.

HOW LOWER TARIFF CAN AFFECT THE AMERICAN MARKET.

Canucks Don't Market All Their Cheese in Europe—Cleveland's Election Cheapened Western Land—Some Free Wool Results.

Imports Will Be Larger.

There is a large cheese factory here, the owner of which is a hard-shell free-trader. He tells his patrons that the duty on cheese cuts no figure as the Canadians market all their cheese in Europe. Have you any information on this point? C. S. PARKS.

Kent City, Mich.
The protection to American cheese under the McKinley tariff is 6 cents per pound or 42.96 per cent. ad valorem. Under the Gorman bill it is but 4 cents per pound, or 28.64 per cent. ad valorem, the reduction under the new law being 33.13 per cent.

It is not true that "the Canadians market all their cheese in Europe." They market most of it there, but have marketed some in the United States, even during the operation of the McKinley tariff. The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has not published in detail, for 1893 or 1894, the countries from which we import cheese, but we have the statistics for the year ending June 30, 1892, and they show that, even when the tariff was 6 cents per pound on cheese, we imported from Canada at the northern border and lake ports as follows:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.	Pounds.
At Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	3,325
Chicago, Ill.	36,930
Detroit, Mich.	12,471
Huron, Mich.	2,229
Milwaukee, Wis.	42,978
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,803
Niagara, N. Y.	35,111
Total	195,222

There were also some smaller quantities imported at other points, which bring the total up to 200,000 pounds. While this does not seem a very large quantity in itself, yet if judiciously distributed among the principal cheese markets where prices are regulated and held there by the dealers, it would be an ample supply to check any great advance in the price of American cheese. It will be noted that one-half the quantity was shipped to Chicago, which is the cheese market of the United States and where the price is practically made for other parts of the country, both in buying and selling.

Undoubtedly our imports of cheese will be larger now that the duty has been reduced by two cents per pound, the reduction being a gift of that amount of money on every pound of cheese that a Canadian farmer may choose to ship here. Another reason why more Canadian cheese is likely to come into our markets in the future is because very large quantities of cheese are now being shipped to England from Australia and New Zealand. This will lower prices in England, and as the Canadian farmer has less freight to pay when shipping to this country, he will doubtless find a more profitable market here under the lower tariff, which is, as the Democratic free traders tell us, but the first step toward absolute free trade, when Canadian cheese will be shipped here without paying any duty whatever. The best way to stop this sort of thing is to vote only for candidates for Congress who favor protection, and thus get the McKinley duty on cheese restored at the earliest possible opportunity.

Sheep for Sale.
There is a large agricultural district around Kent City, Mich., where the farmers are nearly all interested in and keepers of sheep. They are all very much discouraged. Market lambs which two years ago sold readily for \$3 at the farm now cannot be sold for more than \$1.75, while the farmers have ceased to depend on their wool at all. With scarcely an exception every flock in this vicinity is for sale. Sheep will be scarce animals in Michigan if the present system of free wool is continued.

Don't Throw It Away Too Soon.
To commercial and shipping houses having relations with the United States there can be no question as to the usefulness of having in book form a copy of the new American customs tariff. Most, if not all, will contentedly lay aside the now superseded book of the McKinley tariff and put in its place on their office shelf the less exacting Wilson bill, till it in turn is sent into the limbo of the obstruction to free trade between the old and the new worlds.—The Scotsman, Edinburgh.

Tons of Tin Plate.
The alteration in the American tariff has been promptly responded to by a largely increased movement of British tin plate to the United States, the gradually decreasing export figures suddenly mounting for the month of August to 19,000 odd tons—greater than those of any other month except May.—Industries and Iron, London.

What It Has Done.
"What has this Democratic free-trade Congress done?" asked the rural stump speaker in strident tones of indignation. As he paused for a reply a man with a big double bass voice answered: "It has done the American people."—Washington Star.

Don't Know Him Now.

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the American crop. The decline in these fine qualities has exceeded 40 per cent. since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, and the decline in these fine qualities has been from 15 to 16 per cent. since wool was put on the free list, and yet the free trade newspapers and campaign speakers are saying that wool is advancing since wool was put on the free list, which is wholly untrue, for there is not a single grade of American wool that will bring any more money than the current price on August 27, when the free wool bill was passed, and the leading grades are from 11 to 16 per cent. lower. Thus we have under free wool falling prices in America and advancing prices in Europe, and we have the anomaly of busy woolen mills with a dull wool market.

Cheap Land in the West.
A witness in court at Dubuque injected some politics into the answers of a cross-questioner, and expressed the feelings of a good many Democrats throughout the country. The name of the witness was Ward, and this is the account of the incident:

"Mr. Ward, did I understand you to say that land is not worth as much now as it was two years ago?"

"Yes, sir; that's what I said."

"Will you please tell the court why it is not worth as much now as two years ago?"

"Well, since Cleveland was elected the price of land and everything else has gone to the devil."

This answer brought down the house, and Democrats and Republicans alike in the court grew red in the face trying to keep from laughing outright.

"Are you a Republican, Mr. Ward?"

"No, sir; but if things keep on the way they are now I don't think it will be long before I will be one."—St. Louis City Journal.

Think This Over.
But will the workingman get "cheap things," after all?
Let us see.
Every man, woman and child uses sugar. That is going to cost more than it did before.

But when the mechanic's wife pays more for the family sugar, she can reflect that "fancy groceries" will be cheaper, and when her husband pays more for his whisky, or gets a much poorer grade for the same money, he can console himself by the reflection that Bass' ale, by the case, can now be bought for \$1.90, instead of \$2 as before, and fine brandies, cordials and liqueurs of which the average mechanic consumes so much, you know, can also be bought somewhat cheaper, about fifteen cents per bottle.—The Music Trades.

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